OPINION IN KENTUCKY The following extract of a letter from a gentleman possessed of much political information, and who is well acquainted with the state of parties in Kentucky, and with the feelings, of the people in regard to Mr. Adams, will be read with interest by the friends and supporters of General Jackson throughout the Union:

Extract of a letter from a grafileman in Kentucky, to his friend in Ciri-cinnati, dated Oct. 5, 1826.

In this state, the popularity of Gen. Jackson is steadily and rapidly increasing. In the neighbouring town of Louisville, I am firmly convinced that he will heat Mr. Adams more than three to one-and more than two to one throughout the populous county of Jefferson. In Bullet and Oldham counties, large majorities will be found against the administration. In Nelson, the parties are nearly equally divided; but the opposition is increasing. The four counties above mentioned, form the district now represented by Mr. C. A. Wickliffe.

In the district lately represented by the lamented Col. James Johnston, and in which the election of a person to fill the vacancy will take place in No-

wember, the friends of Jackson will easily succeeds Mr Buckner who represents the district composed of Green and other counties, cannot be re-elected. He was pledged to vote the will of the people, but disregarded that pledge

F. Johnston is also destined to go to the wall; notwithstanding he has, since his return, attempted to screw himself into favour again, by beasting of his vote in favour of M'Duffie's Resolution, for an amendment of the federal constitution. The people not only understand the nature of Mr. M'lluthe's propositions, but they are well apprised that the barefaced and shameless conduct of Mr. Clay, "on the occasion of the late presidential election," not only gave birth to them, but that they were intended as a direct censure up on that conduct. F. Johnston, and others, knew that they did wrong, and violated their duty to the state, when they voted for Mr. Adams; but they thought they would atone for the outrage, by voting to divest congress of the power of electing the president in any event-when they were fully assured, that without their aid, the cabinet, though in the minority, could muster force enough among the New-England delegates, to defeat the mea-On that occasion they differed with the loval adherents of the coalition, only to save appearances. They knew their constituents were in favour of amending the constitution to prevent future corrupt elections, and they voted for the resolutions, that they might, with some small degree of plausibility, still vaunt, and proclaim themselves the advocates of the rights of the people But the artifice must be despised by every man in the nation, capable of understanding the subject. The "intrigue, bargain & management," which effected the elevation of Mr. Adams. and in which Mr. Clay played so me-morable a part, led to the attempt to pass the resolutions in favour of amending the constitution. Those who voted for the resolutions tacitly admitted the fact, that Mr. A. was improperly and corruptly elected. Most of our members, you know, made violent speeches against Mr. M'Duffie's propositions, but ultimately voted for The bullying tirades of our Davy Trimble and your can never be forgotten. But our Davy voted for M'Duffie's resolution to take the election from Congress, because he durst not do otherwise. This states, as creat efforts have been made to disseminate the idea, that the old court party are unanimously in favour of the coalition; when, in tenth, a manifold of the coalition; when it is the coalition of the coalition of the coalition. learn of the coalition, the more firmly

they will be opposed to it. I conversed with a gentleman some time since, who passed through Trimble's district, at the same time that Mr. Clay did, when on his way to the sulphur springs in Virginia. He informed me that he was astonished, that Trimble's conduct was almost univerexecrated, and that Mr. Clay without being annoyed in the least, by the attentions of the citizens. The Speretary remained at the Olympian Springs a day or two, where he was treated like a stranger in a foreign land. All knew him-but he was visited by none. The company seemed, by common consent, to have left him to commune with his "conscience:" he consequently kept his room, and appeared sullen, sad and dejected. Both Buckner and Trimble have been labouring hard, by stump speeches, and every other mode their ingenuity could invent, to regain the confidence of their constitutents; but they have only made matters worse. Trumble's constituents will "come on with their Jackson man," and will assuredly give him an opportunity to enjoy the sweets of private life.

Judge Clarke, who represents Mr. Clay's old district, is also destined to be left out at the hext election. . He is the only representative from Kentucky | pitman in Painsher Colliary.

who had the boldness to "go the whole" in justification of the conduct of Mr. Glay, and improposition to taking the election of President from the House of Representatives, and giving it to the people. Had he been the Representative of any other district in the state, he would not have voted against giving the election to the people; but, situated as he was, he believed that the devotion of his constituents to the person of Mr. Clay, would induce them to tolerate his conduct, and to sanction principles which they have uniformly and honestly contemned. On this subject the gentleman has "reckoned withnearly balanced in his own county.

In Payette there is a majority, and

believe a large one, opposed to Mr.

Adams. The new court party are al-most unanimously opposed to the coa-lition; and Robert Wickliffe, M. Flournov. R. J. Breckenridge, James True, Henry Payne, &c. leading men of the old court party, will be found too firm and consistent, as republicans, to be transferred by Mr. Clay or any other man upon earth. Mr. R. Wickliffe is a bod, intelligent and consistent states He heretofore thought highly of Mr. Clay, and could not have believed that the would barter away the vote of Kentacky. In relation to Mr. A. dams, the views of Mr. Wickliffe have been uniform and decided. He has always viewed him as a suspicious character-so much so, that he denounced him publicly, on the floor of the Le-gislature of this state in 1824, as an apostate federalist-declared he had no respect for his character, and that he was the last man he would choose for President. The other gentlemen in Fayette, named above, are in a si milar predicament with Mr. W. Mr. B. Hardin, heretofore a new member of Congress, an able debater, and generally esteemed as a fearless and intelligent politician; was also decidedly opposed to the election of Mr. Adams. He, like Mr. R. Wickliffe, belongs to the old court party. Mr. H. in 1824, also publicly denounced Mr. Adams, as a lederalist and an enemy to the west. As no change has since taken place in the politics of Mr. Adams, it is natural to infer that Mr. H. is still a decided, if not an invograte enemy of the President: A man of Mr. Hardin's standing cannot be so debased-no to change his opinions to suit the caprice of others. He is too intelligent not to know now, as he did in 1824, that the people of Kentucky prefer General Jackson to Mr. Adams; and it cannot be for a indirent supposed, that a man who has been viewed as one of the leading members of our legislature, and who has also been repeatedly selected to Congress, would, like some two penny politicians, lose all respect for himself: declare that his assertion in 1824 were false, and permit himself to be transferred by another to the man he has uniformly, and, no doubt honestly depised. You may therefore take it as granted, that the men I have named are decidedly opposed to the administration. Indeed they cannot be otherwise, without rendering themselves ridiculous. The names of Mesers R. Wickliffe, B. Hardin, Flournoy, Breckinsidge, True and Payne, are referred to, because they are known abroad, as leading and distinguished old court men; and I'might have added those of Underwood, Green. Robezson, and a host of others. The truth is, that in 1824, an overwhelming majority of the members of our legislature, belonging to the old court party, not only denounced Mr. Lams as un-worthy of confidence, by as an enemy to western interests. Such men can worthy of confidence, by as an enemy to western interests. Such men can neither be bought nor transferred, like a flock of sheep. These facts will be serviceable to the people of other of the coalition: when, in truth, a majority of the leading and influential men of that party prefer Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams.

On the other side, we find the Government Leading and the Government West T. B. Street, and the Government Leading are side, we find the Government Leading and th

ernor, Lt. Governor, Wm. T. Baray, Bibb. Davis, Joyes, Carneal, Hankin, Ward, the Johnstons, Adair-in short the new court party are almost unanimous, not only in their hostility to Mr. Adams, but in their opposition to Mr. Clay. From this statement of facts, you will readily perceive that Kentucky cannot go for Mr. Adams in any event. Gen. Metcalf and Dr. Young are

the only persons who voted for Mr. Adams in Congress, who stand the least chance of being re-elected. The first is personally very popular, owing exclusively to his goodness of heart—not to his talents. He is a good man, but really below mediocrity in point of ta-Those who have been in the lents. habit of speaking of him as among the great men of the west, have treated him cruelly. "The Metcalfes, the M-Arthurs," &c. will ultimately be known; and though we may respect whem their private virtues, they should ever be mentioned with the great memof the age.

It is said that the heir male and li neal descendant of the Barl of Perth has lately been discovered to be a poor

Extract of a latter to the edition of the Free-man's Journal, the distribution (N.1.). October 30.

"You have no doubt, by this time, learned the extent of the overwhelming so to in this state, by which the Jackson licket has been defeated. The result was anticipated by few, not even by the friends of the ad-ministration. But an erroneous impression had been made by this result, which, howev-er difficult to eradicate abyona, is well un-derstood here. Before the public form an ophnoid, likely should know the moving castists of our late political contests being an administration man myself, lithink I am comadministration man myself, I dink I am com-petent, from actual observation, to detail petent, from actual observation, to detail them. I assert it without fear of contradiction, that the late vote is no criterion by which you may judge of the state of the Adams or Jackson party in this state. "This assertion is based upon a few undeniable facts. A great number of the people, Iriands of both candidates, yound without reference to the presidential question, but such with a view to select the best con-

but solely with a view to select the best con -it is acknowledged the most tagregsmen—it is acknowledged the most ta-lents were to be found on our ticket. A vowed Jacksonmen voted for the ticket of the friends of the administration because they were unwilling to oppose the administration, so long as it is conducted proper-ly, by bringing into view a contest for con-gressmen, who may feel themselves warranted in opposing its salutary measures. Up-on one of the tickets, there were Federalists as well as Democrats, and that, with many, the old party distinctions were kept up, to the exclusion of all other matters, thus adding to the strength of the successful ticket. Several local questions in the different counties were also raised, by means of all which causes an untrammelled and fair expression of public opinion did not take place. When the electoral vote shall be taken, things will then wear a very different face. The broad question will then be-Jackson or Adamse men who are candidates, and not the measures of the present administration. is unnecessary to say, that I hope for the success of the Adams party; yet cannot help fearing for it."

PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTATION,

In the Oth Congress.

Joel B. Sutherland, † Daniel H. Miller, Samuel Anderson, Charles Miner, James Buchanan, John B. Sterigere, William Addams, Joseph Frey, junior, Samuel Ingham, George Wolf, Innes Green, Wm. Ramsay, James Wilson, Chauncey Forward, James S. Mitchell, Samuel WKean, Same, John George Krenner, John Espey Vanhorn, George Kremer, John Mitchell, Joseph Lawrence, Rfehard Coulter,† James S. Meyenson, Richard Orr, jr. Andrew Stewn, Mr. Barlowt. One Vacancy. New Mothers are marked.†

The editor of the Democratic Press says, that the P. nosylvania delegation in the 20th

that the Pennsylvania delegation in the 20th congress "will be about equally divided, & that I not more that half the delegation wilk exhibit symptoms of Jacksonism, and of these there are but four zealous and devoted partizans of General Jackson." We have examined the list of members of the 20th congress with attention, and cannot, for our lives, discover the names of more than six members, of whose preference for General Jackson as the next president, we can entertain a doubt. If we are mistaken, we tertain a doubt. If we are mistaken, we could thank any one to name the individuals We know of but two who profess to be friendly to the administration; there may, perhaps, among the new members, be one or two more .- American Sen. Phil.

From the Boston Statesma THE LETTER OF MR. BAYLIES. The Hon. Francis Baylies has addressed letter to his constituents, declining a nomination for a re-election to congress. This This gentleman voted at the last presidential e-lection for General Jackson. In his vote for the hero of New Orleans, he manifested a truly republican respect for the will of the United States, our "whole country," and his letter is an exposition of his motives and conduct. It is a powerful vindication of those patriotic and enlightened Statesmen, who ndeavoured to restore to the people their rights, by taking from the house of represen resisted that most alarming project, the Panama Mission. These Statesmen who ar nama Mission. These states and adhering to the autoe of the people, and adhering to the advice of Washington and Jefferson against "entangling alliances," although they carried with them a majority of from the United States being invited to the Panama Congress, the overture was from the administration. It was to be the halloon by which the "practised Statesmen" of the coalition were to be borne aloft on the gales of popular favour. But it has exploded, and the political grounds will likely not ed, and the political gronauts will light, not upon their feet, but their heads. To Ly a-side figure and speak plainly; since the Pa-nama congress has assembled, it is evident,

that we are not expected, that we have no more business in their congress than the South Americans in our congress, and the danger, and folly of the project has become so apparent that although the "practised statesmen" of the coalition will become laughing stock, for the rest of their lives, they will be compelled to back out, and give up the mission. The coalition have ound out public sentiment at last, and they lo not dare to send out the embassy. Mr Sergeant is up in Philadelphia for a seat in sergeant is up in Philadelphia lot a section congress, and Mr. Rochester for the office of covernor of New York. "Montes partuof governor of New York. riunt et nascitur ridiculus mus."

Mr Baylies concludes his letter with the following resorks toon intolerant politi-cian, and just encumuma upon the Wash-ington of intolerant part of the American Independence.

"I stop for a moment to say a word to the ciends of Mr. Adams in New England, they may learn something even from me. His cause must be sustained by argument, His creae must be sustained by argument, it cannot be sustained by violence: If they expect to succeed in the next election, they must discard a specit which tolerates nothing short of an implicit and blind devotion to their favourite:—they must learn that there are many wise sind that his opposents are not the lowest of this Republic, or the dregs of the people, or the single public, or the dregs of the people, or the single public, and Gen. Ridge ham, two of the most respectable citizens in succing thouring state, are deliver from the legislature of that state for my other reason than lattire of that state for no other reason than

a suspicion that they favoured the pretension of a gentleman, who was suspected of being desirous of a seat in the Benate of the Uninited States, and who was also suspected of being opposed to Mr. Adams, but who has now openly announced his adhrsion, we have reached that stage of political intolerance, which will produce a re-actions in public feeling even here. And I. will say to lio feeling even here. And I will say to
Mn Atlams, that small will be the comolation which he will receive from his friends
in the day of his downfall.

These friends but purpose to embark
with thee,

"On the smooth weekers."

"On the smooth surface of a summer's sea "But will forsake the ship, and make the

When the winds whistle, and the tor-

When the winds whistle, and the torrents roat. It.

Whether his successor be Gen. Jackson,
or Gov. Clinton, or any one else, we shall
soon hear of their division to the new administration, and of their disdain of the old:
—and should it be his fate to be considered
the chief of an opposition, their linear althe chief of an opposition, their lips are al-ready accustomed to the words "factious opposition." He may then remember per-haps with regret, a period of his own life, when he too abandoned friends, who had given him their all, at whose table he had fed until no crumbs remained-friends whom after he had done his utmost to inflict a deadly wound on their prosperity, without allowing a moment for "consultation," or a nomen for "deliberation."

Great pains have been taken to impress the people with the belief that General Jackson is a soldier, and a valiant one all will admir, but it is in vain to say, that a man, who in his youth was the Attorney General of his state, and afterwards a member of its highest judiciary tribunal, and who held a seat in either house of congress almost as soon as he was eligible, has no merit as a civilian. as a civilian.

When forests shall again cover the fair and cultivated fields of America, when the savage shall again wander over the places now consecrated to science and the arts.— when the monumental stone which now pernetuates the remembrance of illustrious vices of Andrew Jackson may be forgotten, but not until then. In the direst moment of impending and tyrible danger he fronted the foe, and sustained with his single arm the sinking glory of the nation. With an energy that never land, a sugacity that never land, a produce that never falled, a never erred, a prudence that never failed, a perseverance that never fired, a patriotism that never faltered, and a courage that never quailed, this great Captain won for his country the proudest trophy of her fame, & for himself the fairest page in her history. One of the noblest subjects that was ever presented for the contemplation of man is the struggle of genius to emerge from ob-

scurity; the effort of nature to assert the

rights of her own nobility. Jackson went forth into the world alone:—he went forth contending against the unkindness of for-time; when he entered on the rugged path of life no friendly voice was heard to cheer him on his lonely way; he felt the aid of no sustaining arm:—he went forthalone. With the strength of a giant, he grappled the ob-stacles which resisted his progress, and put them aside. He proved his title to distinc-tion as he advanced. He mounted step by step to the highest elevations, and seized upon the admiration of the world by right of conquest. Wealth, birth, and all the Wealth, birth, and all the conquest. artificial distinctions of society gave way beartificial distinctions or society gave way under the him. The powerful patronage of a father at the head of the government was not extended him. He had not the privilege of visiting the courts of Europe at the public minutes with the Kings expense, and of mingling with the Kings and great men of the earth, and of glittering in the beams of royal splendour. He grew up in the wilds of the west, but he was the noblest tree of the forest. He was not dan-dled into consequence by lying in a cradle of state, but is nored from infancy to the storms and the tempests of life, his mind was strengthened to fortitude, and fashioned to wisdom. Such are the men for Republics and such is the man on whom the people designed to bestow their greatest gift. Whether he will obtain it hereafter is a question not now to be answered. If he does, I will venture to say that he will not steal into power by corruption; and if he wears the honours of the nation, they will be bestowed upon him as the reward of his virtues, and not as the price of his treache-

ry to the people. With this exposition of my conduct and motives, "I now put myself on the country, which country you are," and all I ask is a fair verdict. If I am not the friend of Mr. Adams in his projects of political ambition, do not for that reason, distrust me in all ings. Let every measure upon which, in the pursuance of my legislative duty, I have been required to act, be considered upon its simple merits, without any reference to its supporters and opposers.

I have been many times a candidate for

your favours, sometimes you have accepted, and sometimes you have rejected me. When I place myself in your lands, whatever your decision may be, I shall not complain, but do not drive me from your of infidence because I cannot believe John Quincy Adams to be the greatest of Stevenson. to be the greatest of Statesmen, or the purest of patriots, and because I do believe that Andrew Jackson has rendered services to this nation which its highest honours can scarcely repay: because I do not believe hi o be a mere adventurer without merit, and without capacity, and only elevated in the opinion of the people by a fortunate accident, and because I do believe him to be an illustrious warrior, a sound statesman, an ac-complished gentleman, and an incorruptible compusined gentleman, and an incorruptionic patriot. My political connexion with you has now existed for five years, and when it is about to be dissolved, the consciousness of your dislike or illwill would be the source of much affliction.

I should be guilty of paltry affectation if I should say that I was insensible to the lionour of a seat in Congress. If my friends should again put me in nomination, I might possibly receive a strong support, but it know that my election would be vehement by opposed. Under these circumstances they shall not with my consent encounter the labour and anxiety of a doubtful contest, or the mortification of an unsuccessful one.

I decline a nomination as a candidate for sent in the House of Representatives in the next Congress."

The result of the ection which recently took place is 80 fir Carolina, was declared, by the managers on the 13th inst. Twelve of the candidates returned were named upon the Jackson ticket, and the remaining four have been elected from the unpledged taket. ticket.

JOSEPH BUONAPARIE The following account of the could ment of this individual, is given in it wright. Letters from the United lat After describing has ills and (rounds at Delaware, the left writer thur deta) interview with the waviling.

"Count Survillier (he wars this perhaps, to save the awkwardees of Biomaparte) soon came to its from his a men, in an old coar, from which he barely staken off the mortar and a of the true gentleman—made and of the true gentleman—made and

barely staken off the morra, and a of the true gentleman—made to spole His hair, figure, and address, have the factor of the English country gentlem upon upon the English country gentlem upon the state of the English country gentlem upon the state of the English country gentlem upon the state of the English country, gentlem upon the state of more distinguished brother, that it was cult at the first glance to detide which the busts in the apartment were of him, which of Napoleon. The expression of which of Napoteon. The expressor of one, however, is much more benignant; indeed exceedingly pleasing, and prepayout for the amiable sentiments which appropriate the continuous sentiments and the continuous sentiments are sentiments. you for the amiable sentiments which app in his discourse. The plainheas and we ty of his maniers, for the first fer monen suspended pleasure in surprise; and wen terwards, which smilling at myself, I thou "And what did I expect to see!" I co not still help, ever and anon, acknowle ing that I had not looked to see exactly man I saw. I felt most stranger the ing that I nad not routed to be calling man I saw. I felt most strangely the trast between the thoughts that were far trast between the thoughts that were far velling through my brain, of battles chances, ambition and intrigues, crowns scepares—the whole great drams of the ther wife passing before me—I felt m stranged the contrast between the thoughts, and the man I was correcthoughts and the man I was coven with. He discoursed gasily on various pies, but always with much quietness modesty. He did and said little in French manner, though be always spoke language, understanding English, he but imperfectly, and not speaking it at He expressed a carbonity to become sequented with our living Poets—but coupling that he found them difficult, and inquire there was not often a greater obscript there was not often a greater obscript. that he found them difficult, and inquire there was not often a greater obcurity style than in that of our older subbrifound he meant those of fuenan an reign. In speaking of the member of family, he carefully avoided tiles; it mon irere Napoleon ma sour Horien, as He walked us round his intercreased doors and out. When I observed upont amusement he seemed to find it beautif amusement he seemed to find he beautiff his little villa, he replied that he was har er in it than he had ever found winself more bustling scenes. He gathered a flower, and in presenting it to me, bree he does not be the me. ly drew a comparison between its ly drew a comparison between its bis beauties and the pleasures of prints it contrasting those of ambition and po-with the more gaudy flowers of the par-re, which look better at a distance than a nearer approach.—He said this to turally, with a manner so simple, aniacc so mild, that it was impossible to see in attempt at display of any kind. Understa ing that I was a foreigner, he hoped the the many, and not for the few; which g freedom to all, and power to note, in wh happiness might better be found than a other, and in which he was well plear

that his lot was now cast. much marked for humanity & benevoles He is peculiarly attentive to sufferers of own nation—I mean of France: is careful provide work for the poorer emigrants to others affords lodging, and often monto a considerable amount. His kindness h of course, been imposed upon, in some ca so flagrantly, then he is now learning cumspection, though he does not suffer humanity to be chilled. This I learn from his American neighbours. Heft Co Sufvillier, satisfied that nature had form him for the character he now wears, that fortune had rather spited him in maining him the brother of the ambitious Nap

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

On Thursday the packet ship Silas Ha ards, Capt. Holdridge, arrived at the por New-York, from Liverpool, from when this vessel we have received, says the Da Advertiser, files of London paper to a evening of the 23d of September and Lin pool to the 25th.

The political intelligence by this arri is not very interesting. The Emperw Bussia was crowned at Moscow on the id September, with great splendour, the Arduke Constantine was present, and joined the procession.

In the evening a general illumination in place, and the towers and walls of the kri lin were wholly covered with haps, so all their forms and angles were distinct an immense distance, and the propose is the property of the gious blaze of light which played around domes and minarets, seemed to be a real tiou of the delightful imaginings life sionary descriptions—of the takes in the rabian Nights.

rabina Nightis.

The Spanish Government manifest is deal of uncariness on the subject of the hit uguese Constitution. The Portugue A bassador at Madia very preparing to give grand entertainment at ma hotel, is conquence of the change of government in a country, but he was pravailed upon to give phis intention, lest the peace of the basish capital might be disturbed.

Six hundred females taken by the Turk

ish capital signt be disturbed.
Six hundred females taken by the Tu
at Missoloughi, were sold at the sixe a
ket at Alexandria, at £12 a piece.
Sir Walter Scott has sold his house is Sir Walter Scott has sold his furniture, dinburgh, and the most of his furniture, taken lodgings. He writes for any personal that pays well, and is resolved to clarge his debts. He very honourably fuses to make any composition.

CATASTRUORES AT OSTERN—Letters

charge his debts. He very nonourally fuses to make any composition.

Catagramoras at Ostara.—Letter in Ostend of the 20th and 31st of Sept. give abount of a tremendous explosion via took olice in that city, on the morning the 19th of a magazine of gunpowder, who destroyed, and injured a great part of huners, and killed a considerable number persons. persons.

PROM FRANCE.

The hrig Delia, in Boston, sailed from Ravre Sept. 19th. R. was reported, his the Knights of Malta were negotiating with Spain for the cossion of Minercia, and in the Island of Milo has been saided to the Christian Powers.

Baryland Wagette

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1826.

TO DROVERS. We are authorised to offer the use of a good three quarter-core lot, substantially en-closed, in a convenient part of this city, passifusly, for the accommodation of any cosen, for the accommodation of any force of hoge or cattle, that may be brought a this city to market. The first applicant p have the preference.

We have seen a Pear, grown in a gentle-man's garden in this city, which weighed two pounds ten ounces.

Bichard W. Ringgold, esq. is a candidate to represent Kent country in the next Legis-bure, a vacancy having accurred in the de-legion from that country, by the death of leeph Mana, esq. who was member elect.

The frigate buift ship Baltimore, Capt. F. The rigate outst suip plattimore, Capt. F. Bachajan, sailed from her anchorage above mis port on Munday evening last for Rio Ineiro. Passengers—J. C. Oliveira, Branfan Secretary of Legation, and Lady; apt. Faustino of the Brazilian Navy, and son; D. Belonal A. Statt and Capt. lesses. Richard A. Stout and Geo. W. Dob-les, of Baltimore; Mrs. Bannister, Dr. De Layand Mr. Joseph Eckford, of New-York.

P. E. CONVENTION. The Special Convention of the Protestent Episcopal Church which assembled in Philadelphia last week adjourned on Friday without electing an Assistant Bishop for the docess of Pennsylvania. The Rev. William M Meade of Virginia, and the Rev. Bird Wilson, of Pennsylvania, were the only perpos nominated for that station, the former of whom received 27 votes and the latter %, when Hishop White who presided, de-thred there was no election, on the ground that 54 delegates being present, 27 were staconstitutional majority. The conven-for recommended the subject to the next smal convention which will meet in May. One of the delegates declined voting

COURT OF APPEALS.

Thursday, October 26th. -The argument in S. & T Ringgold, vs. Mary Ringgold, et d. was continued by Tiney and Jones for de Appellants in reply.

Friday, October 27th.—The argument in the same case was further continued by low and Wirt (Attorney-General U. S.)

far the Appellants, in reply.

Saurday, October 28th.—Wirt (Attorney-General of U. S.) continued the argument General of U. S.) continued the argument for the Appellants, in reply in the above

Chules Carroll Harper and Robert Wilson. junior, esquires, of the city of Baltimore, Appeals.

Monday, October 30th.—The argument is 3 if T. Ringgold vs. Many Ringgold, et al. wisconcluded by Wirt (Attorney-General U.S.) for the Appellants, in reply.

The argument in the case of Mary Ringgil, et al. vs. S. & T. Ringgold (No. 92,) enacross appeal from the decree of the Comt of Chancery, in the preceding case, was commenced by Mayer for the Appellant. Tuesday, October 31st .- The argument

in the last case was continued by Mayer for the Appellants, and by Jones for the Ap-

Wednesday, November 1st .- The argument in the preceding case was further con-fined by Jones and Tuney, for the Appel-kes.

October 10, 1826.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette. Its Sir,
I have not been able to ascertain the fate of the law of Public Instruction in all the couries, but have seen enough to justify thannested petition of which copies have let us to several of the counties who for majorities against the law, and it is desat that they may be generally circulated a sub of such counties, and I shall thank for to publish the petition.

To the General Assembly of Maryland. The undersigned inhabitants of — county, consider that a majority of counties, and targe majority of the people of this state has adopted the law of Public Instruction, have adopted the law of Public Instruction,
—thit, by section 25, of that law, the present
hads, for free schools, are included in and
compose a part of the Febenues to be assigned
and appropriated for the support of Primary
Schools, and that such counties as have givra majority against their equabilishment are
not only shut out, and deprived of all the
beachts of these schools, but of all part of
the present funds—all share of the funds appropriated by the resolution. No 208, of the the present funds—all share of the funds ap-propriated by the resolution, NoN38, of the ant session, is limited at one hundred and filly thousand bollars, a large proportion of which, it is understood, has already been in-vested according to the provisions of the said resolution shall of all participation in funce assignments for the support of Pro-may Schools: 'sad, confidently believing that if the merits of the system had been un-derstood and appreciated a wast mejarity of that it is merits of the system had been unerstood and appreciated a rast majarity of
his county would have voted for its estahis ment; they, therefore, pray that a law
participation of all the benefits of Public InBracions as contambated by the law and pancipation of all the benefits of Public Instruction, as contemplated by the law, and
as equal portion of the money appropriated,
as bereafter to be assigned for the support
of Primary Schools, or, at all events, that
if whe yoted for the law, and those who
fix this petition, their children and postefix, may not be excluded from its beneficial
operation—And wants postitioners, as in duty

lound, will ever praye . Mr. Seymour has been re-elected to the lengte of the U. S. by the Legislature of

And your petitioners, as in duty

earthquare at st. jago de cuba: Extract of a letter from Sr. Jago de Cuba,

dated Sept. 21: 1826.

We were visited on the morning of the list between 3 and 4 o'clock; with one the mort awful earthquakes that has been a here for fifty years past, at which time tends one half of the town was destroyed. the were too shocks, the second more service than the first, and the duration of each bushes one minute. The noise resem-